

Fig. 1

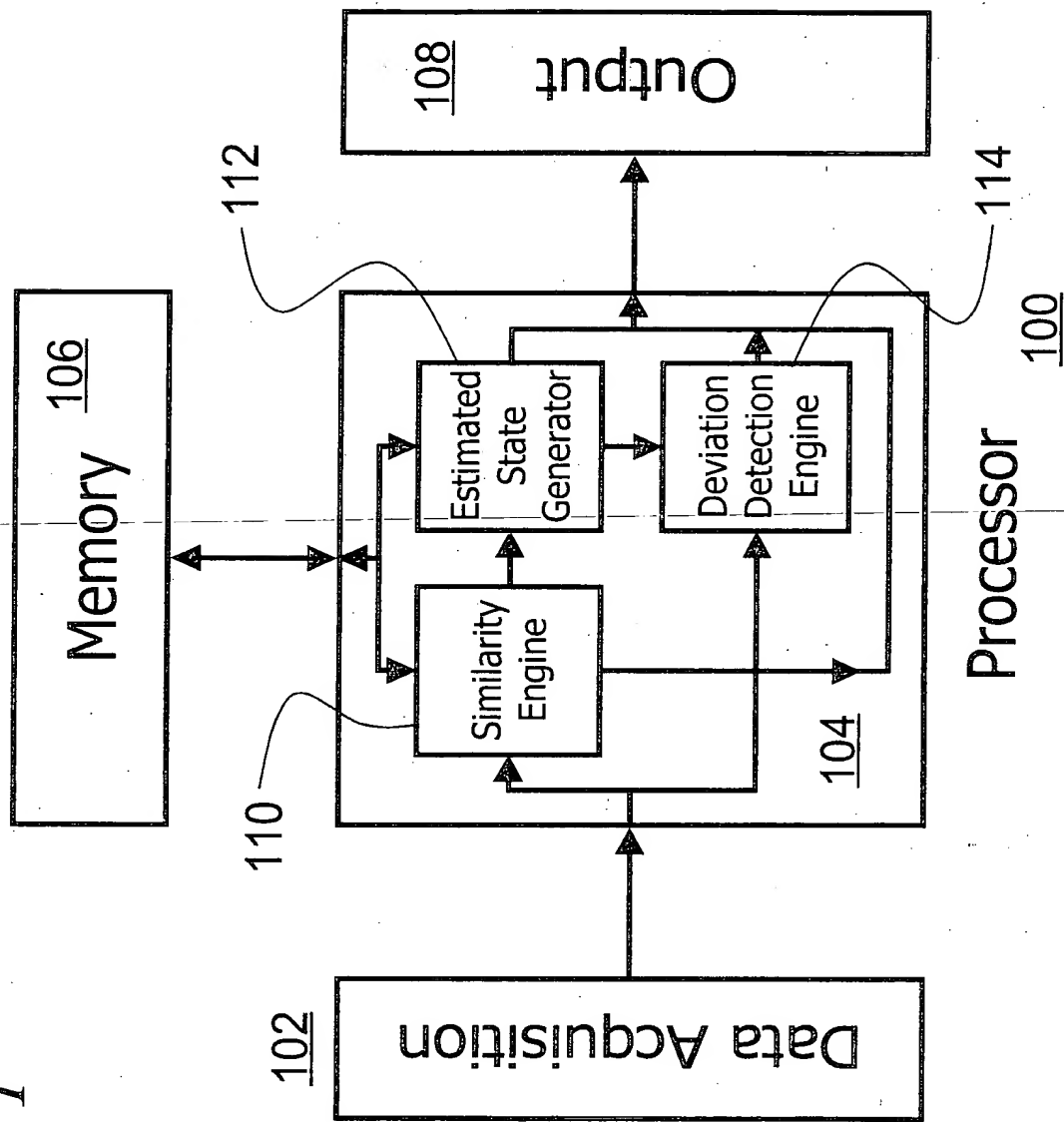
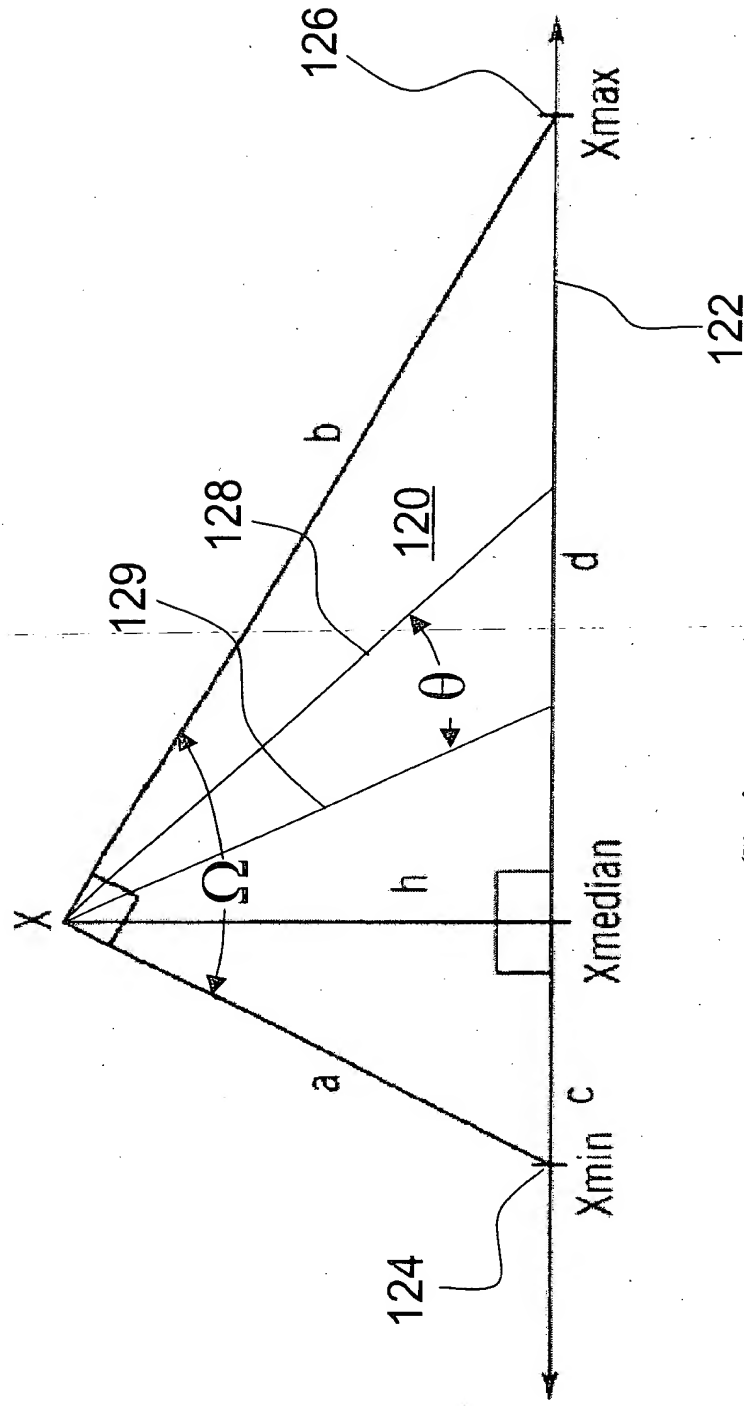
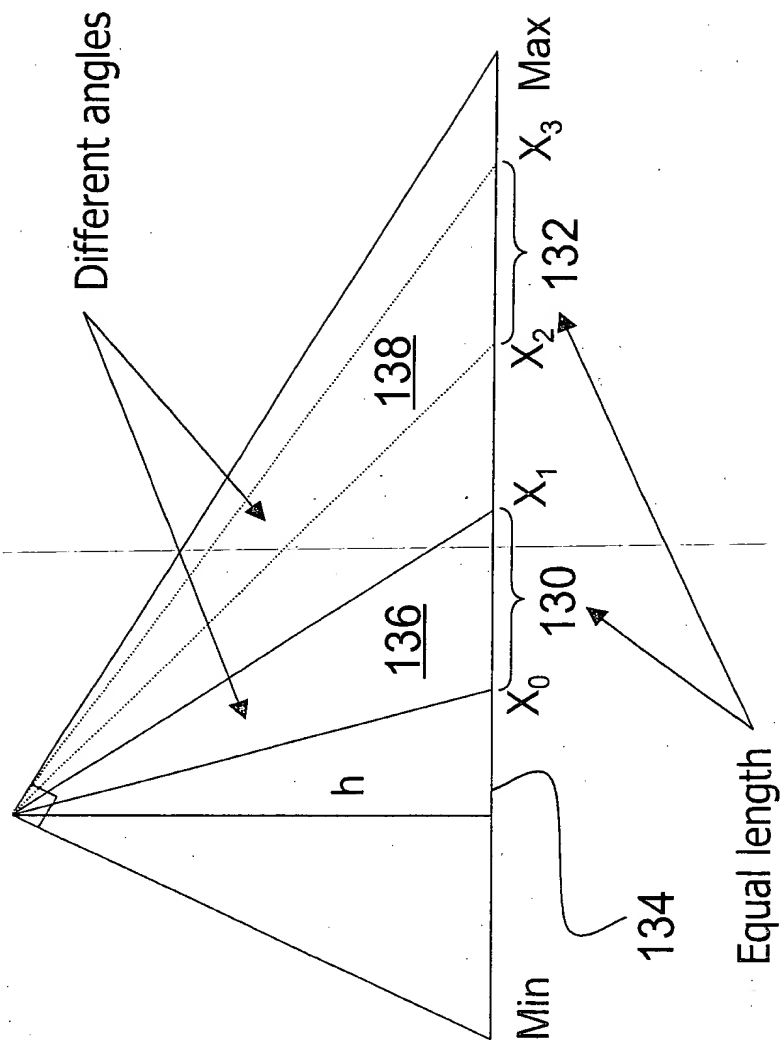


Fig. 2



(Prior Art)

Fig. 3



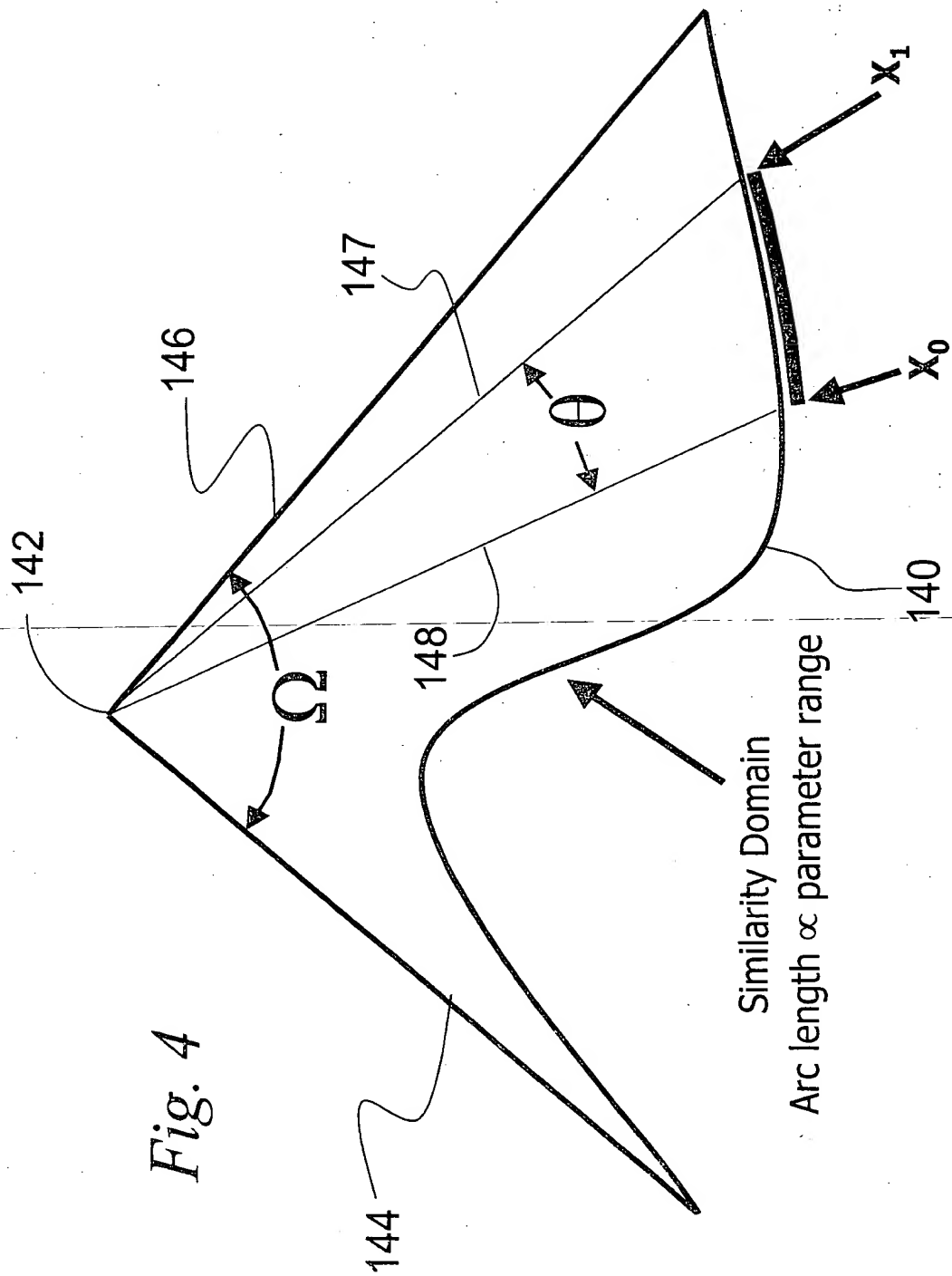


Fig. 5

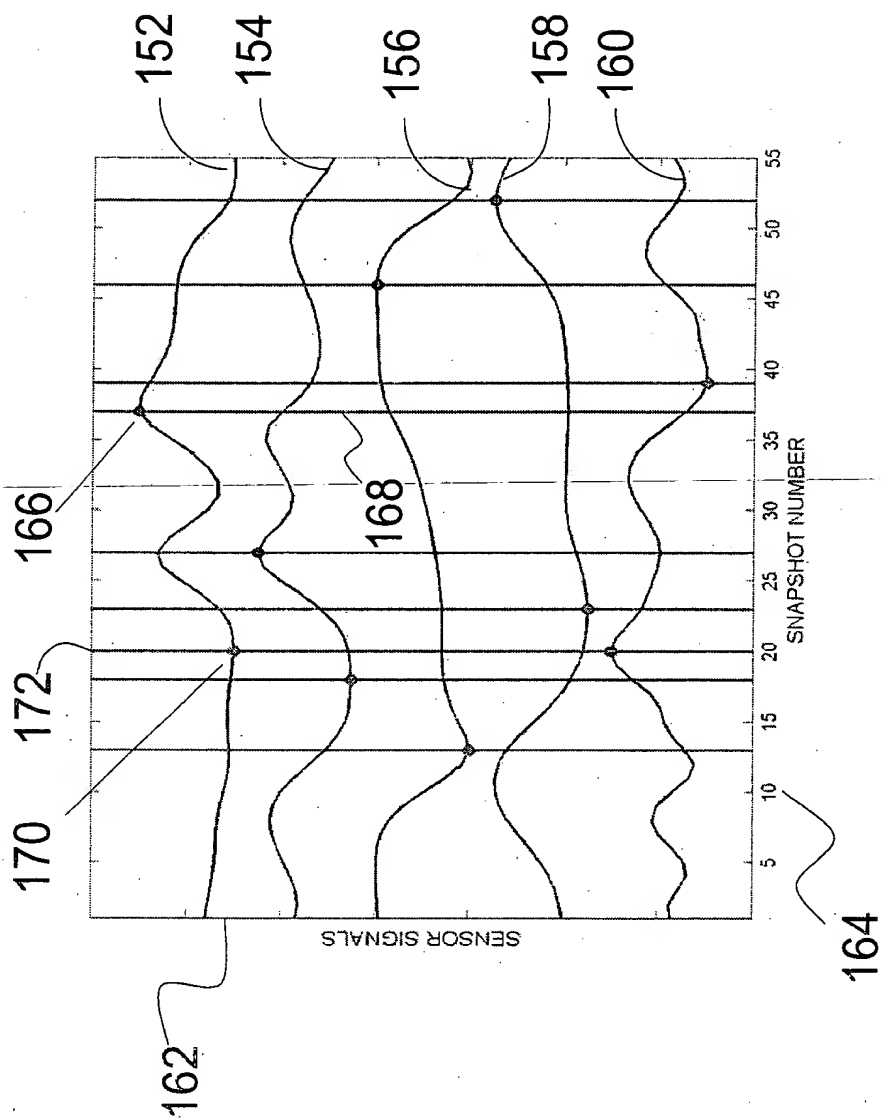
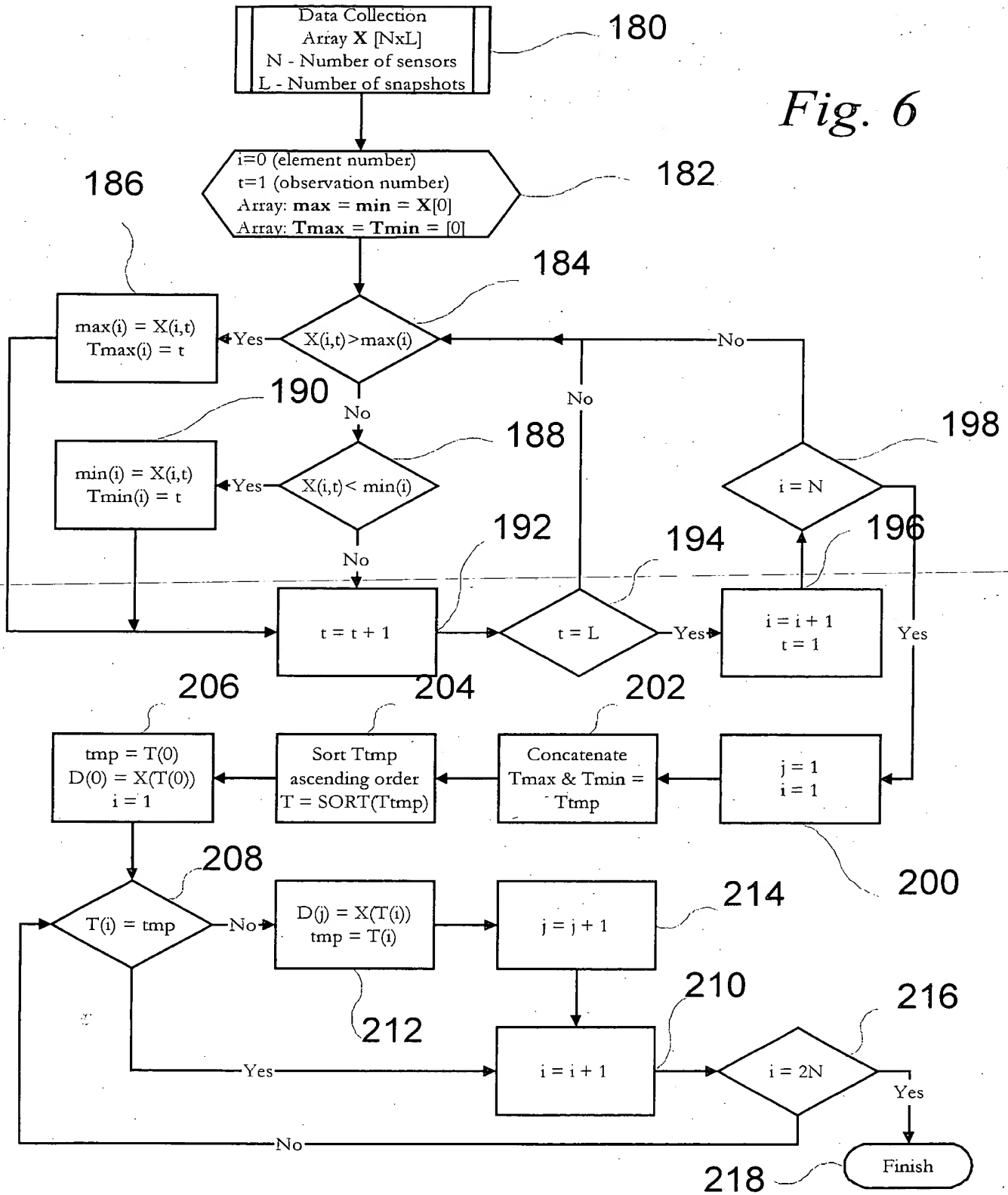


Fig. 6



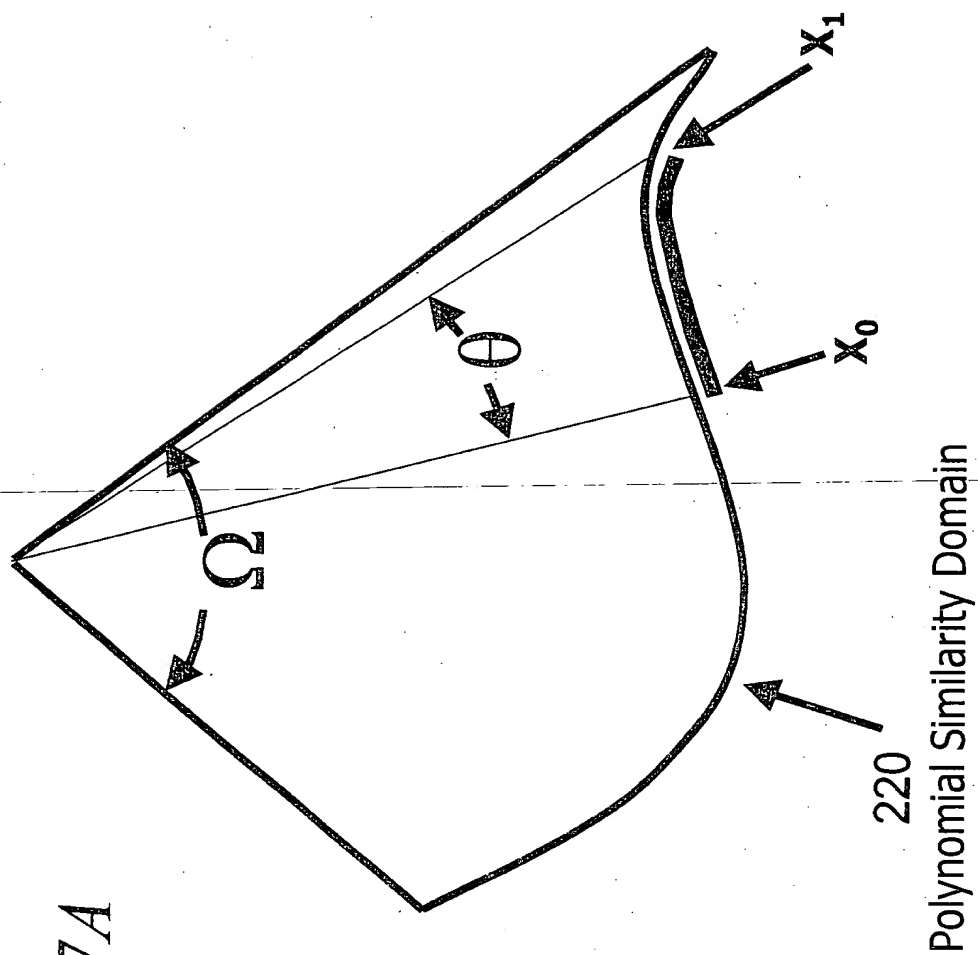
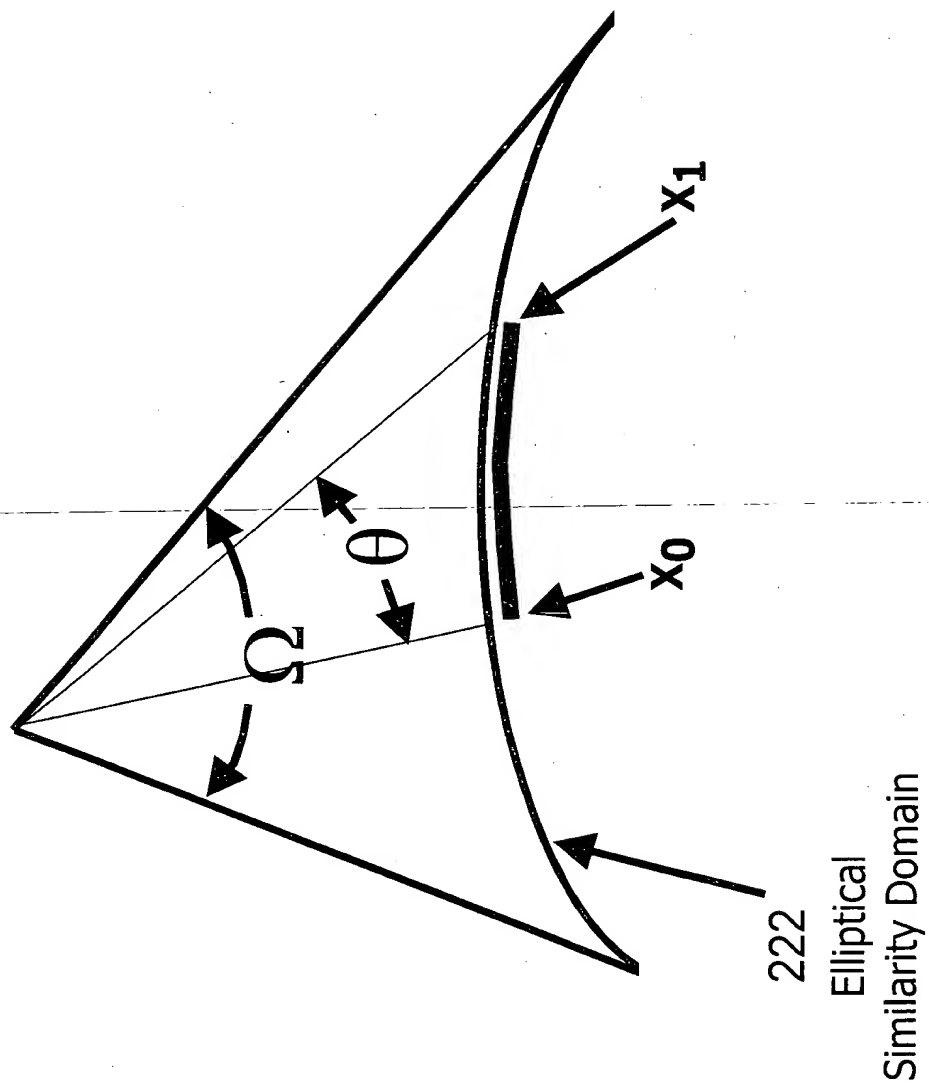
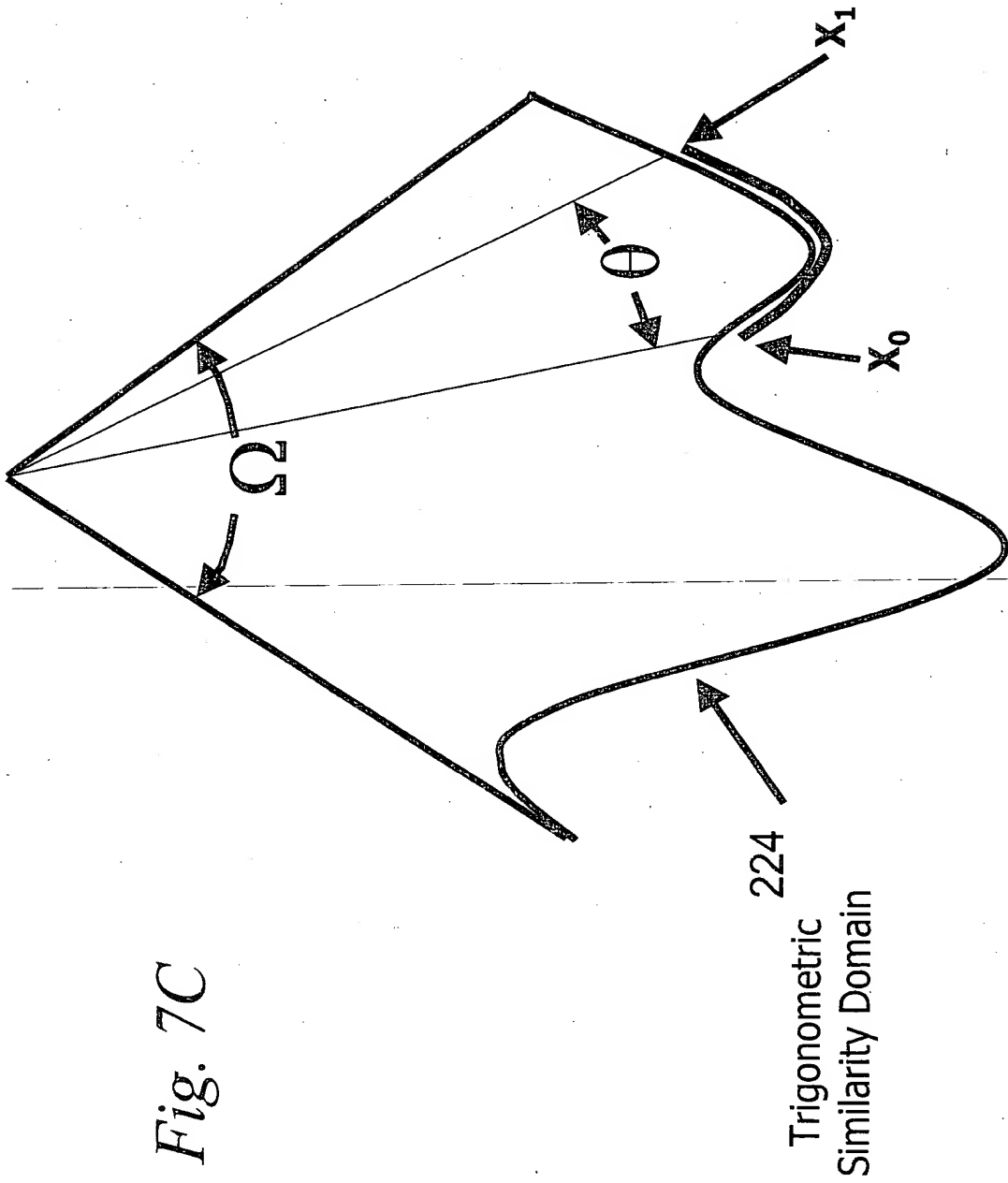


Fig. 7B





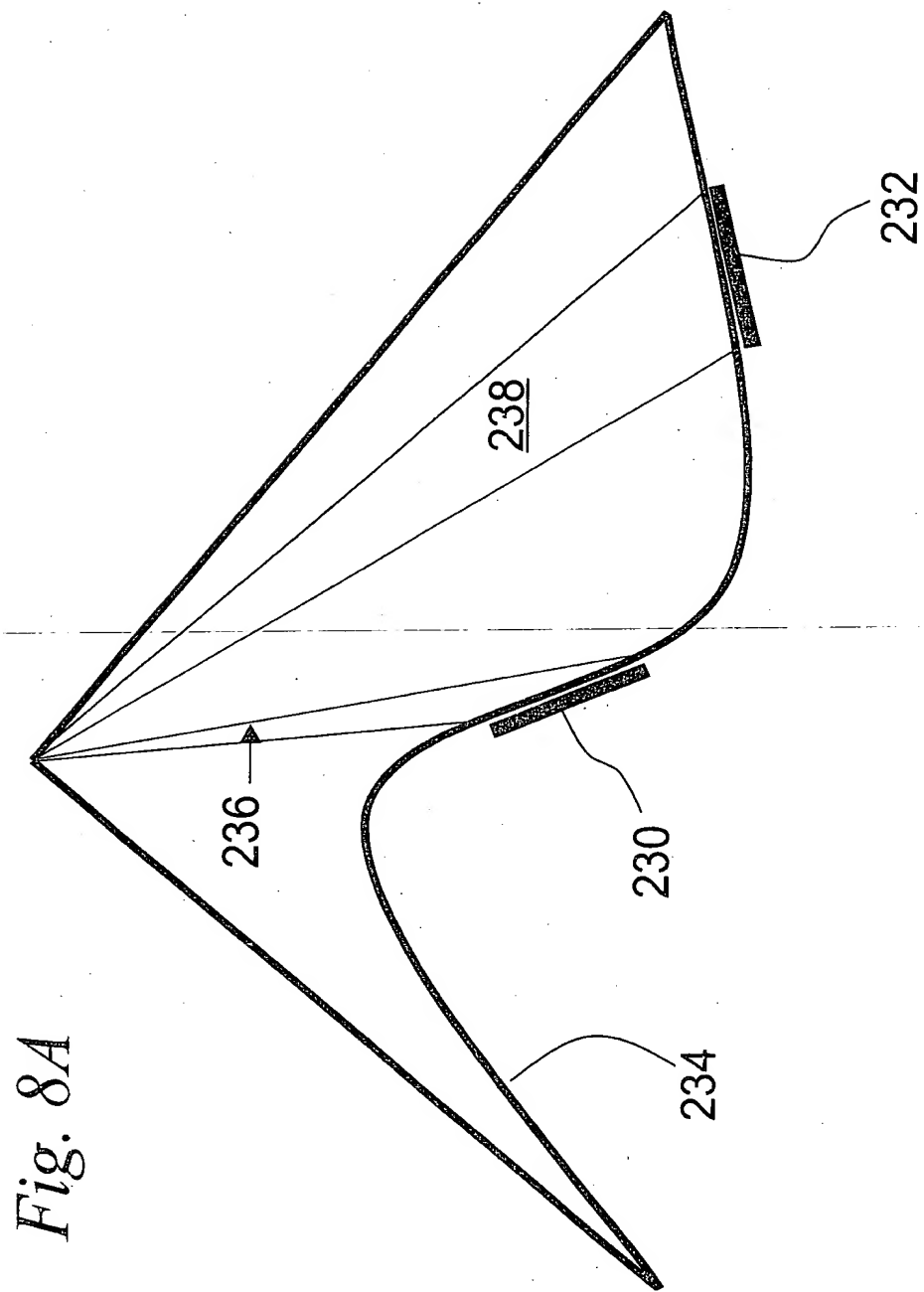
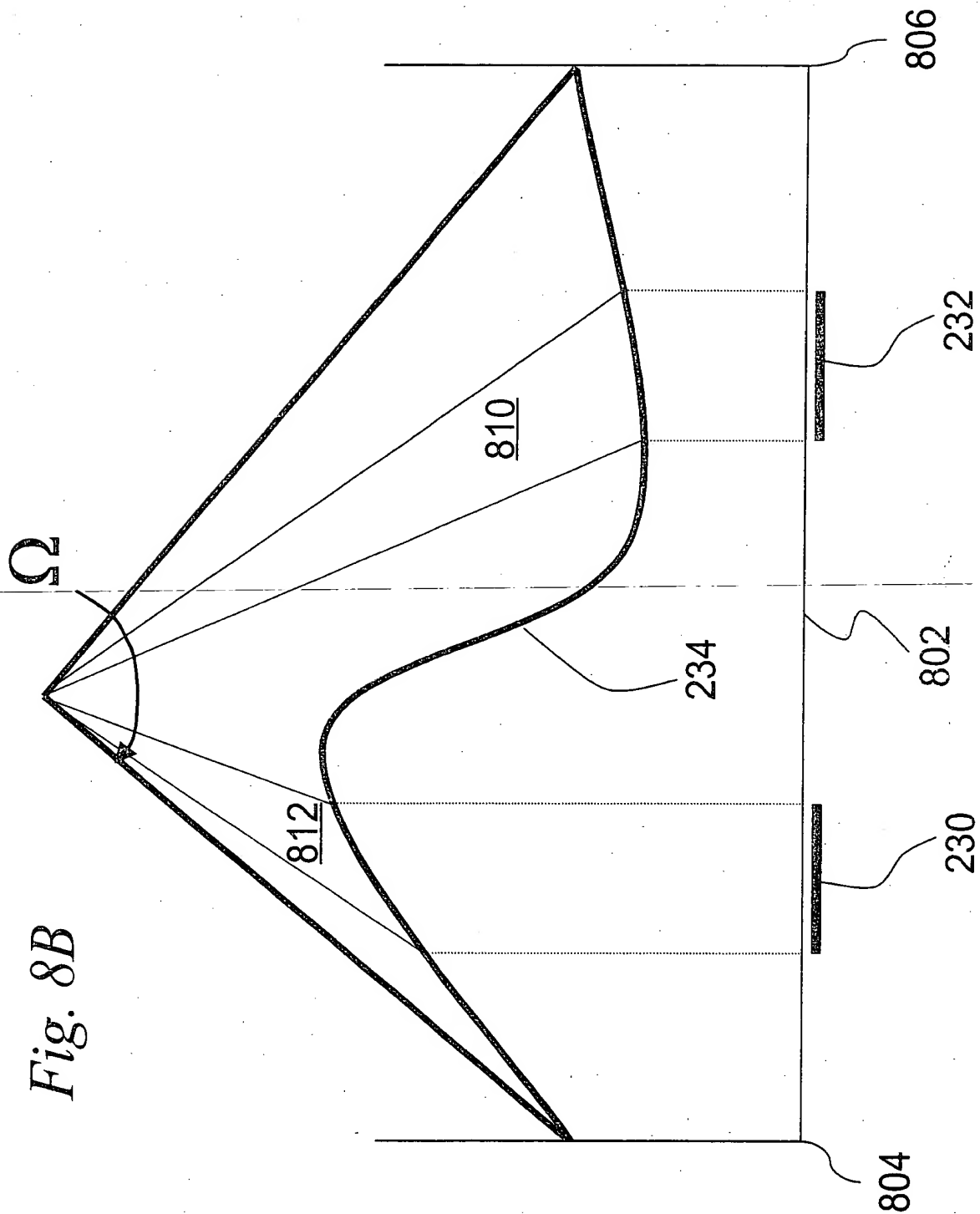


Fig. 8B



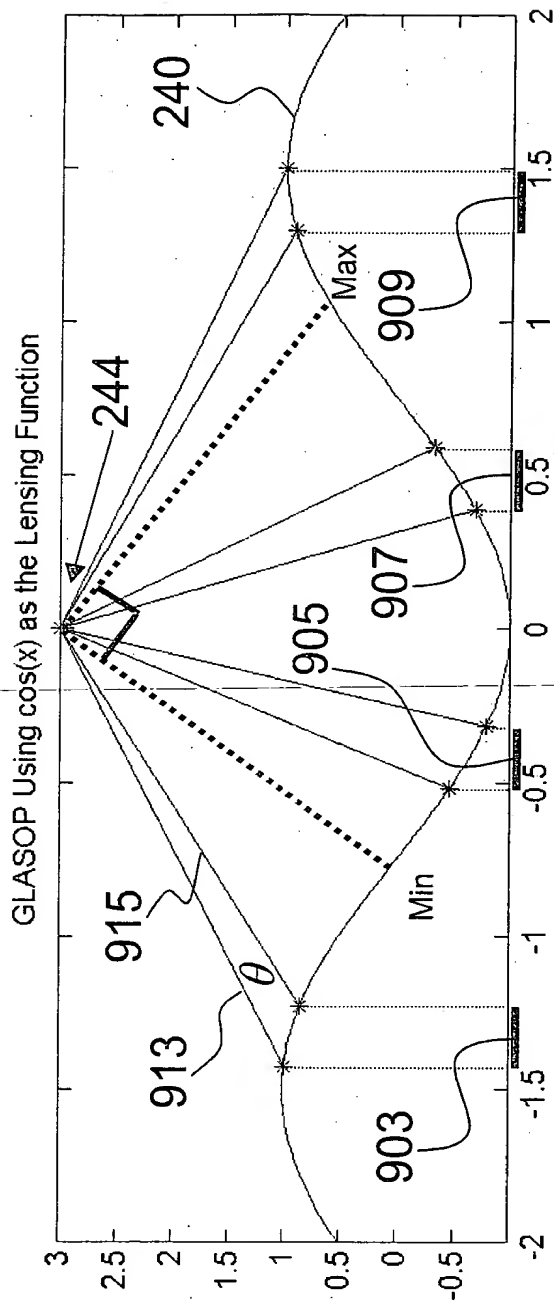


Fig. 9A

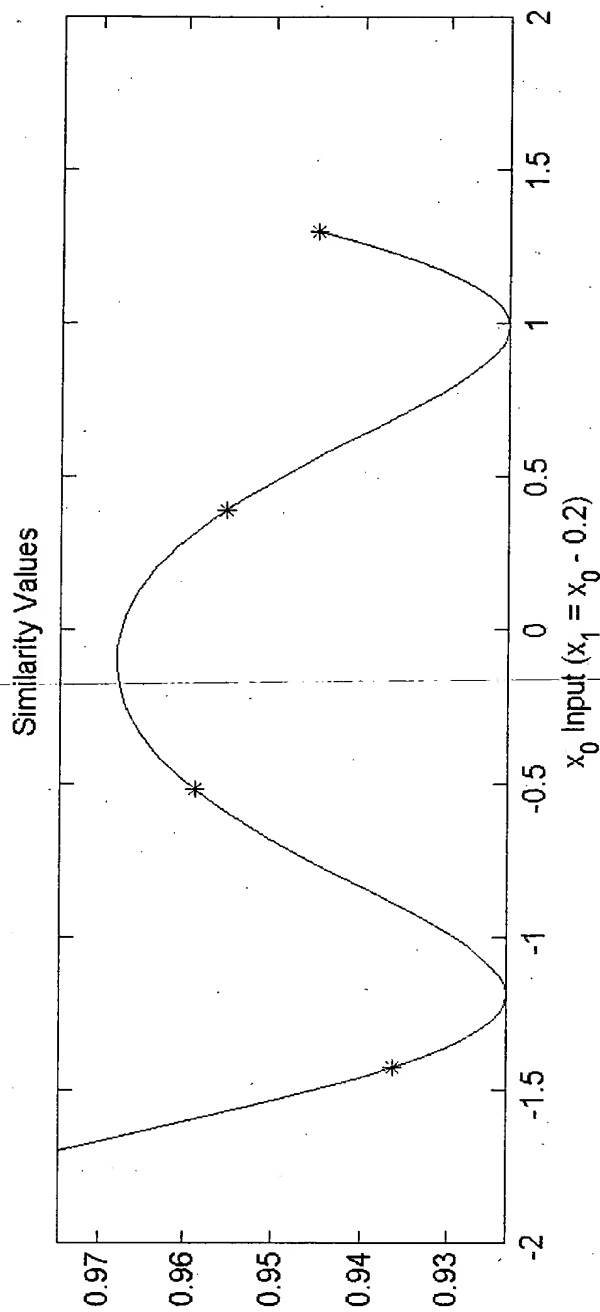
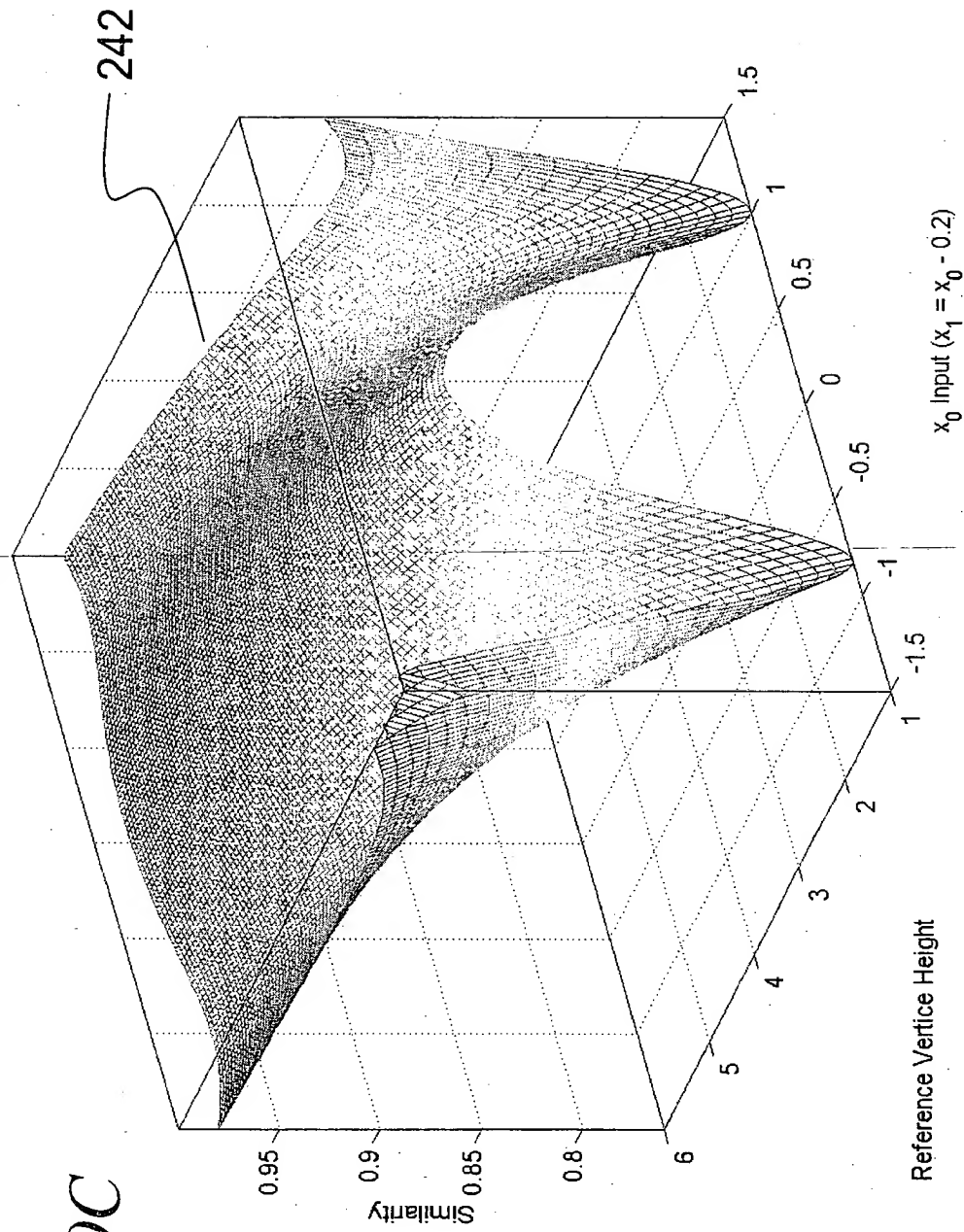


Fig. 9B

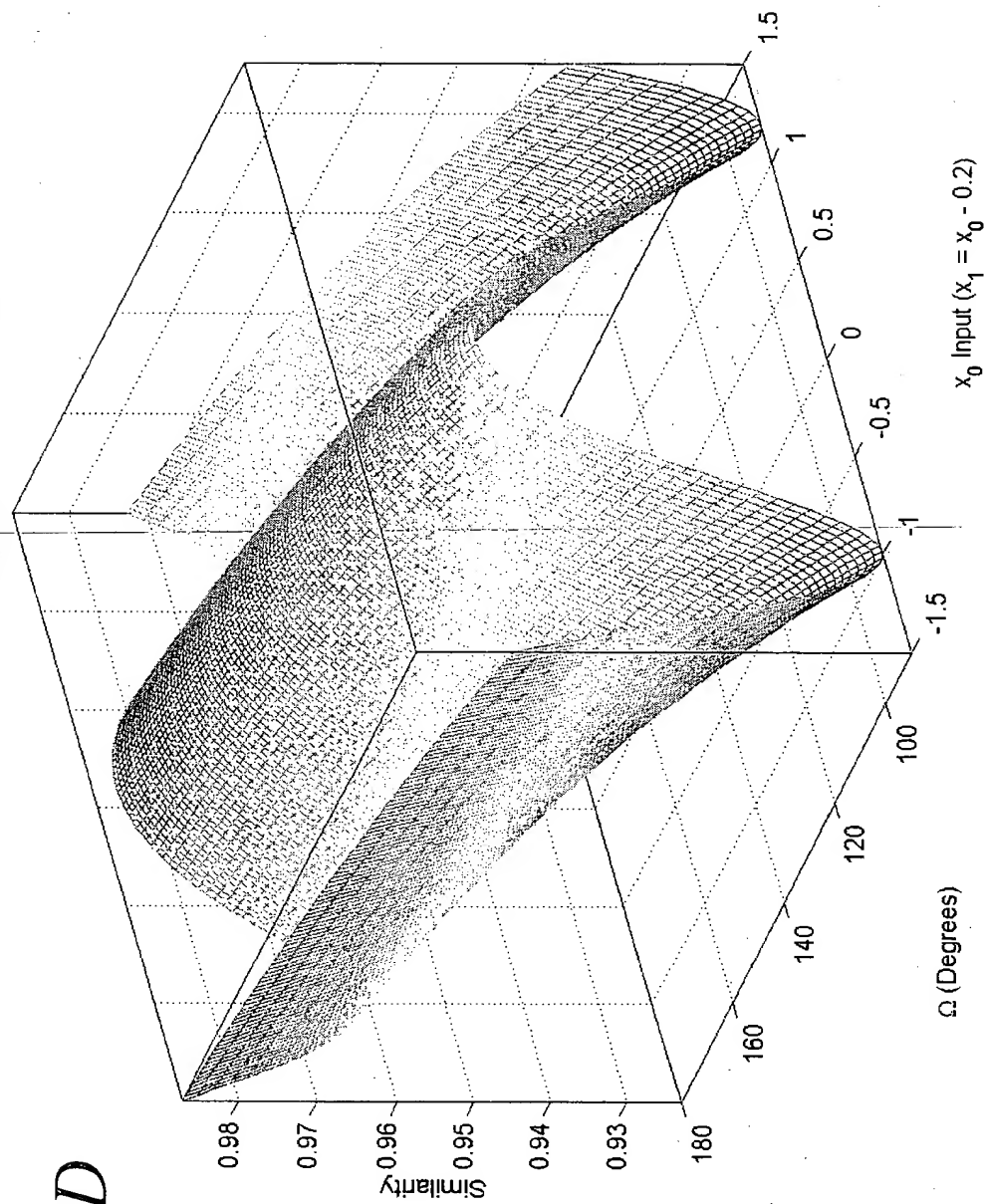
Similarity: GLASOP Using $\cos(x)$ as the Lensing Function

Fig. 9C



Similarity: GLASOP Using $\cos(x)$ as the Lensing Function

Fig. 9D



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GLASOP Using x^3 as the Lensing Function

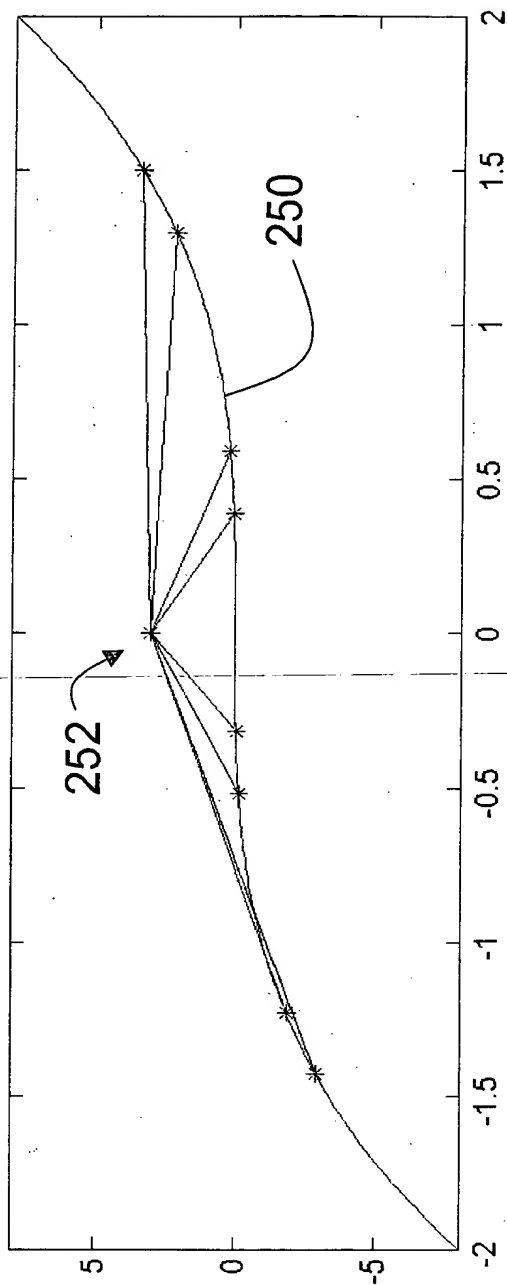


Fig. 10A

Similarity Values

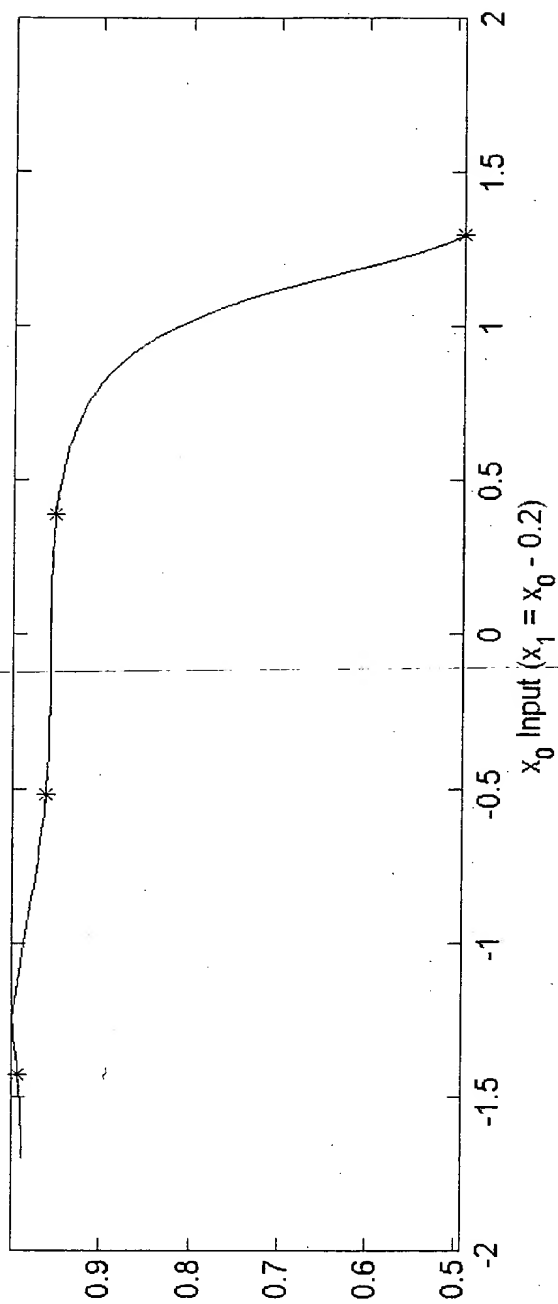


Fig. 10B

Similarity: GLASOP Using x^3 as the Lensing Function

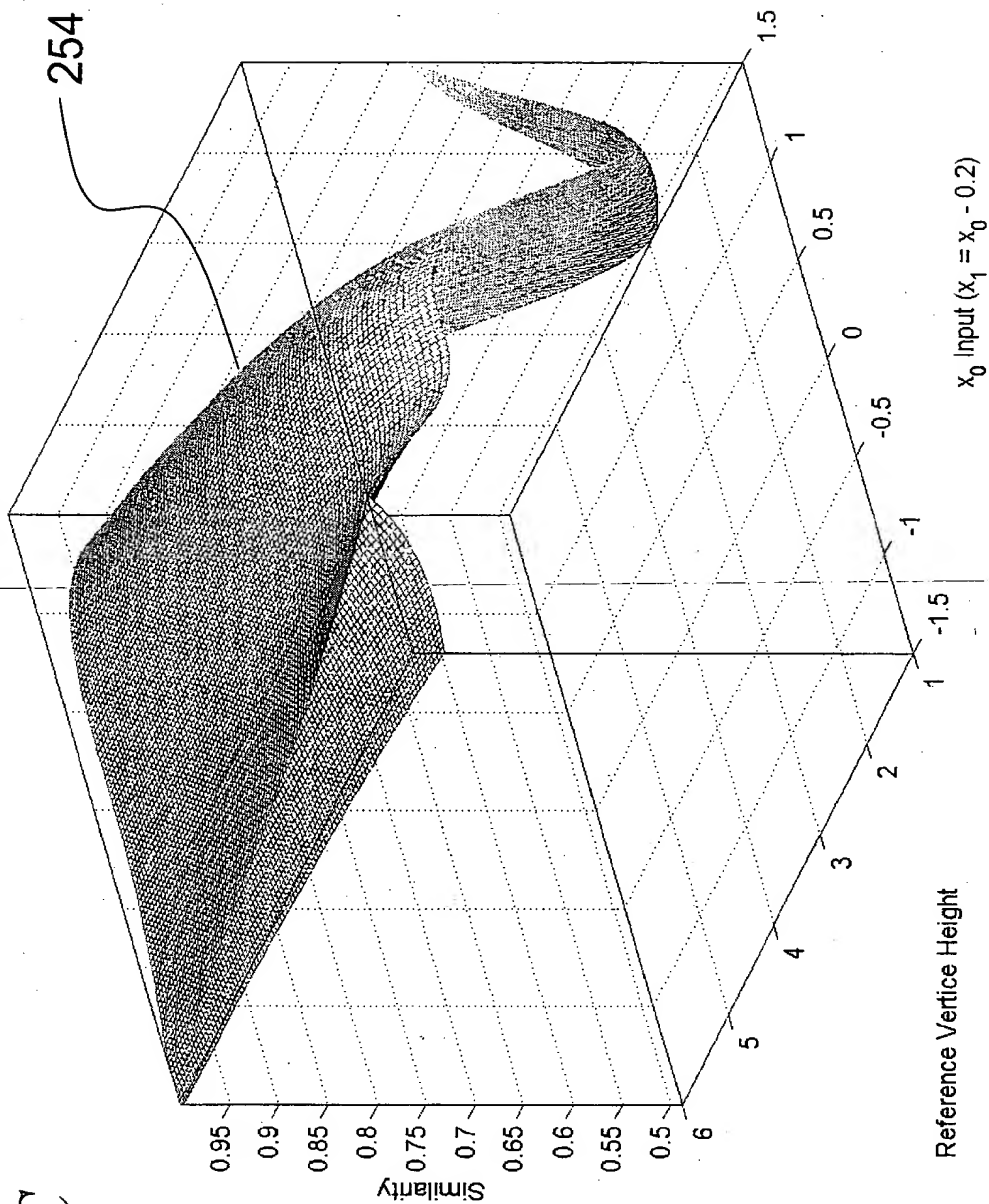
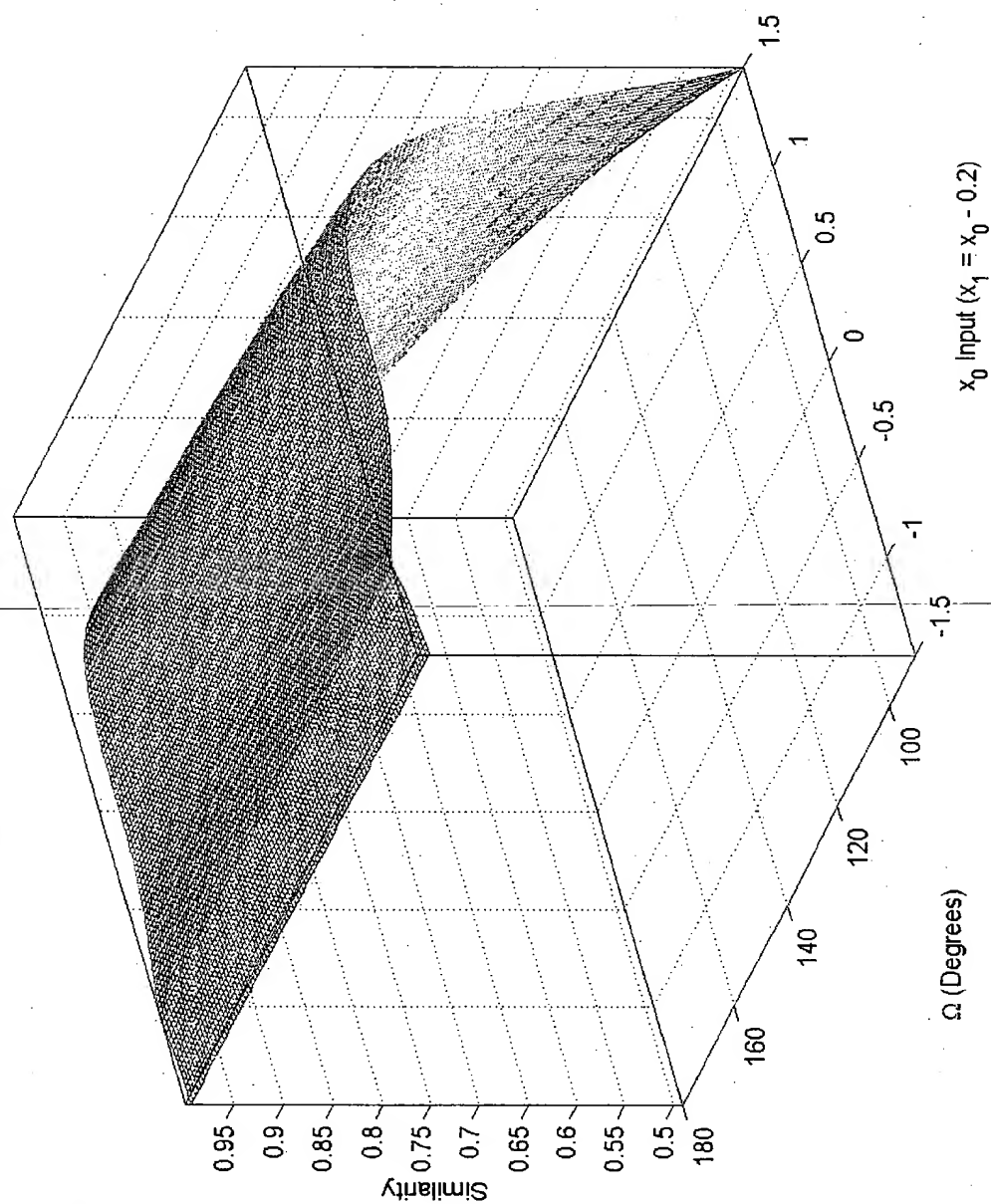


Fig. 10C

Similarity: GLASOP Using x^3 as the Lensing Function

Fig. 10D



Similarity: GLASOP Using x^2 as the Lensing Function

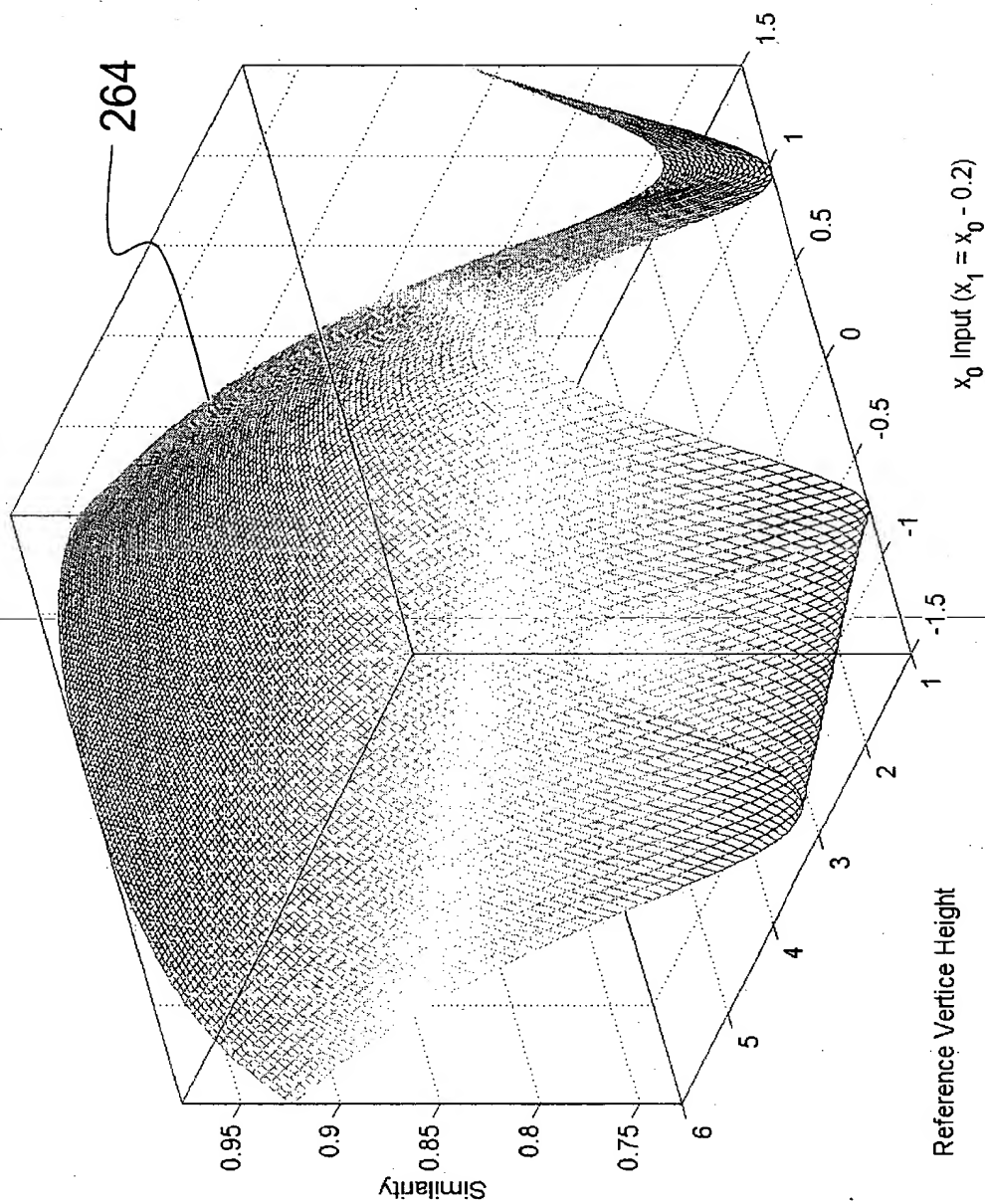


Fig. 11C

A 3D surface plot showing the relationship between Similarity (vertical axis), Ω (Degrees) (horizontal axis), and x_0 Input ($x_1 = x_0 - 0.2$) (depth axis). The vertical axis (Similarity) ranges from 0.75 to 0.95. The horizontal axis (Ω) ranges from 100 to 180 degrees. The depth axis (x_0) ranges from -1.5 to 1.5. The surface shows a sharp peak in similarity at $\Omega = 180^\circ$ and $x_0 = 0$, reaching a value of approximately 0.95. The similarity decreases as Ω moves away from 180 degrees and as x_0 moves away from 0.

Fig. 11D

GLASOP Using x^4 as the Lensing Function

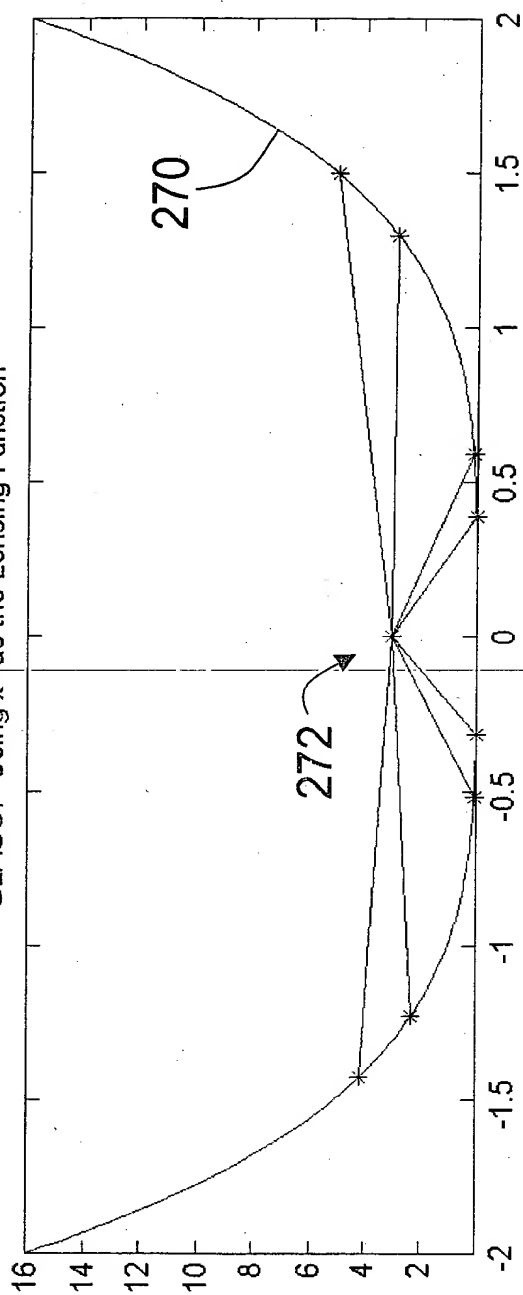


Fig. 12A

Similarity Values

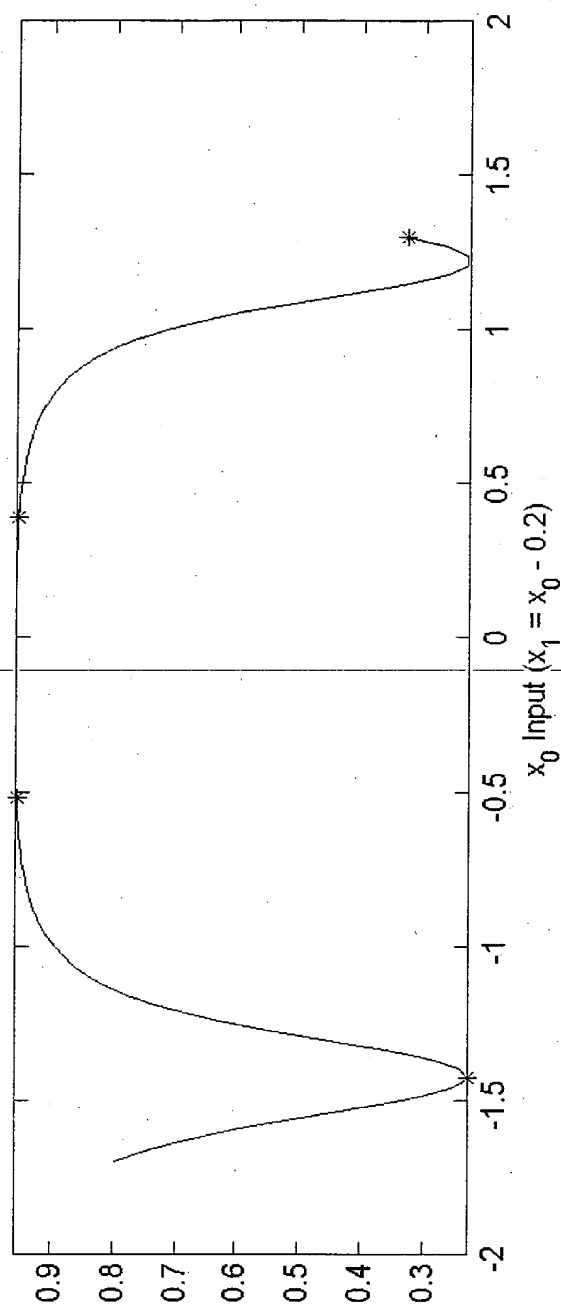


Fig. 12B

Similarity: GLASOP Using x^4 as the Lensing Function

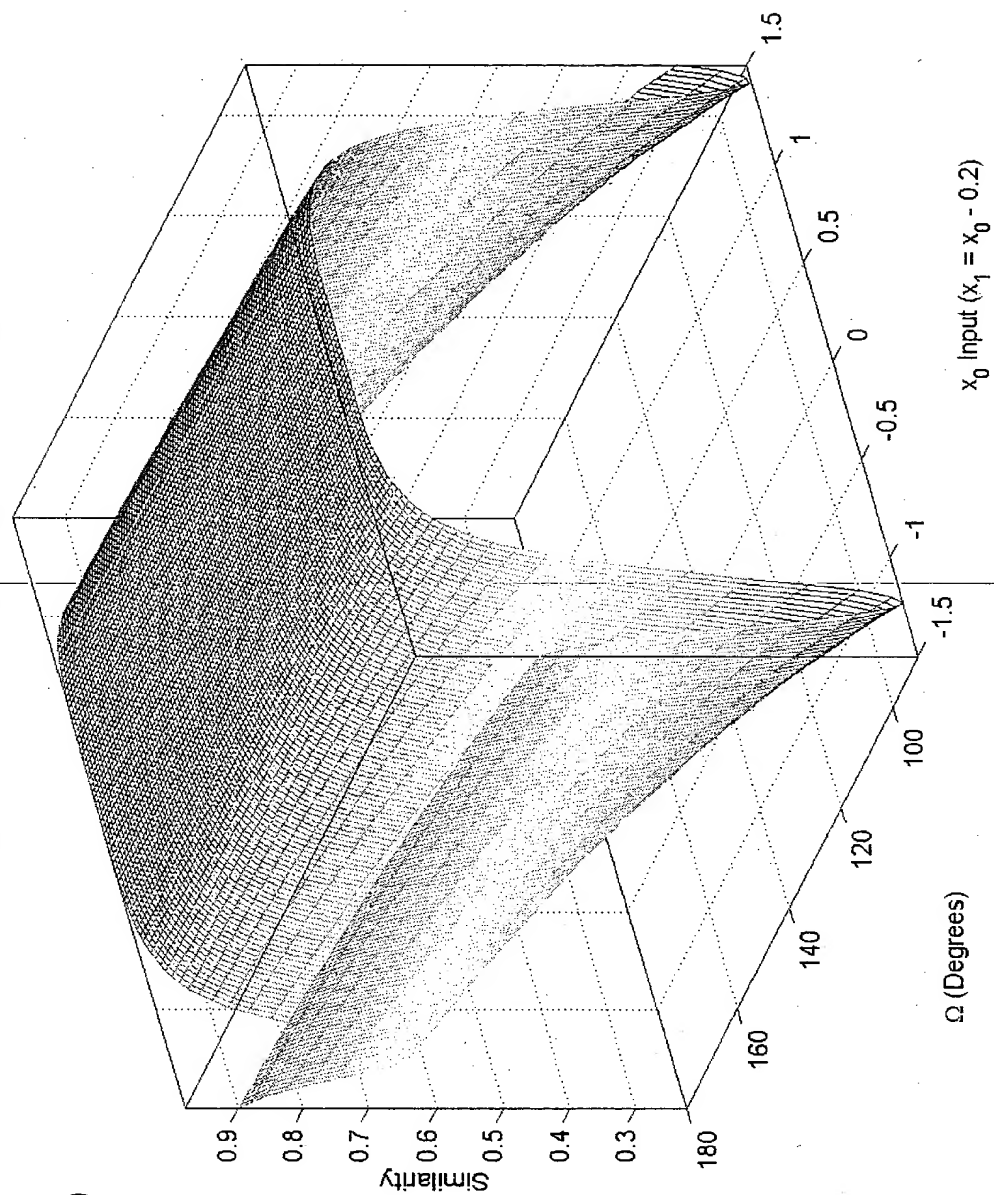


Fig. 12D

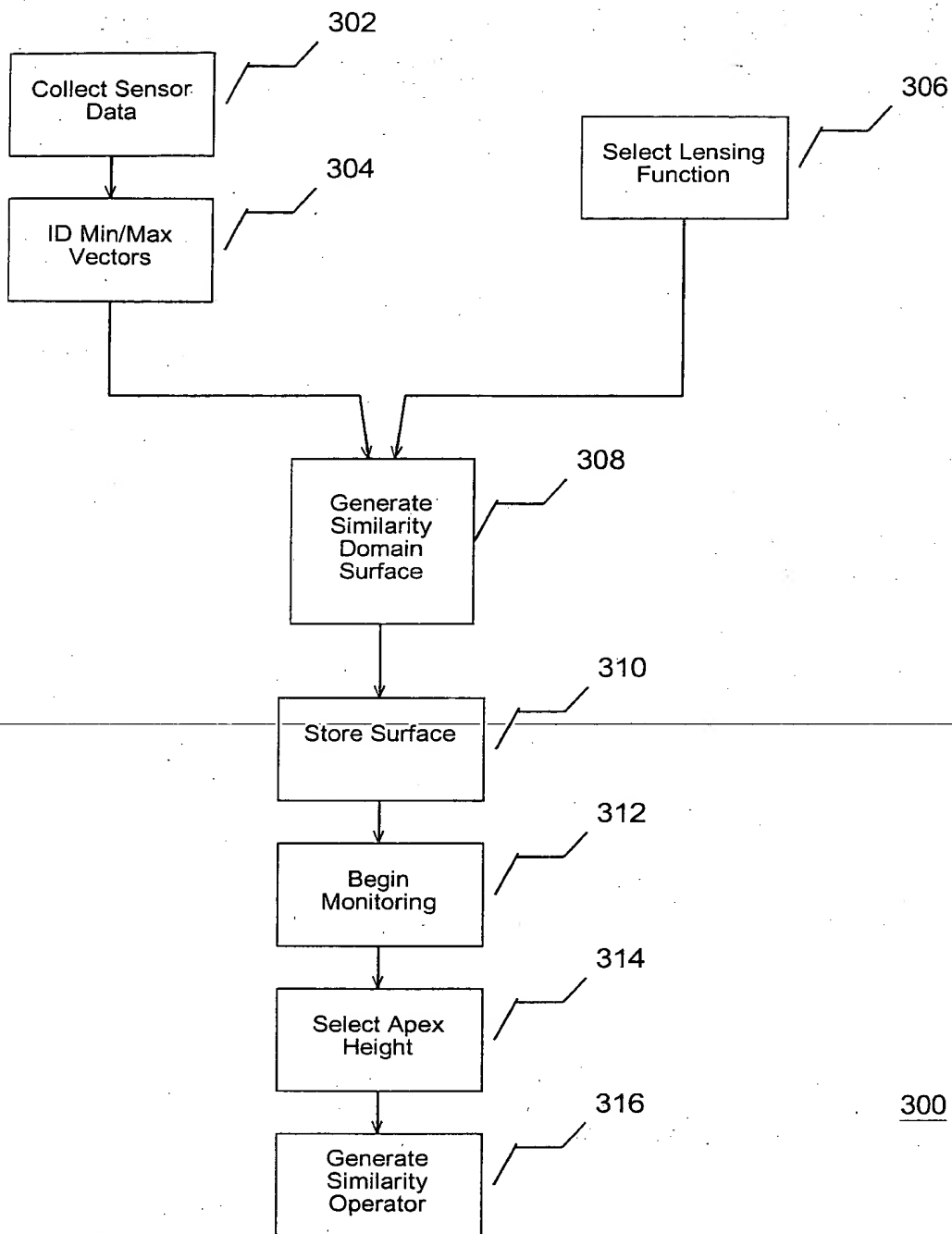
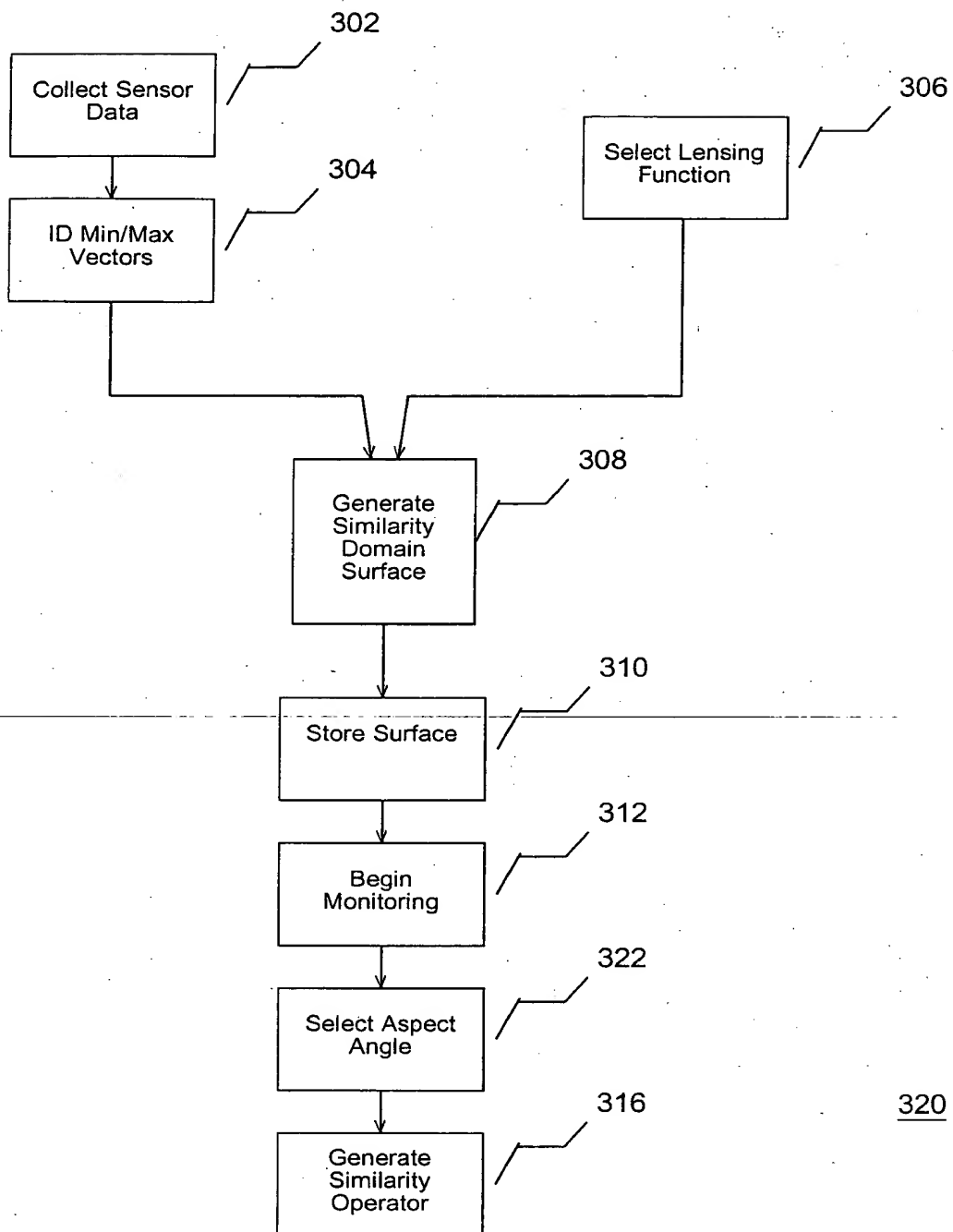


Fig. 13A



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Fig. 13B

Fig. 14

